What is claimed is:

1. A silver halide industrial radiographic material comprising on at least one side of a support a hydrophilic gelatinous non-spectrally sensitized radiation-sensitive emulsion layer, having grains, coated in a total amount in the range from 6 to 20 g, expressed as an equivalent amount of silver nitrate per square meter, and at least one non-radiation sensitive protective gelatinous antistress overcoat layer thereupon, wherein a ratio of gelatin to silver, expressed as silver nitrate, in the said radiation sensitive layer is at least 0.70, wherein said gelatinous layers are hardened by a gelatin cross-linking agent in an amount in order to have a dissolving time of at least 40 minutes, said time being measured as time starting when immersing the material in an aqueous solution (1.5 % by weight) of sodium hydroxide at 50 °C until the moment that the base becomes visible, characterized in that in the said hydrophilic gelatinous layer arrangement a hydrophilic polymer is present in an amount of at least 1 g per m^2.

2. Material according to claim 1, wherein as gelatin cross-linking agent a vinyl sulfonyl hardening agent is present.

3. Material according to claim 2, wherein said vinyl sulfonyl hardening agent is bis-(vinyl-sulfonyl)-methane, present in an amount of at least 150 mg per m^2 and per side of the said material.

4. Material according to claim 1, wherein said hydrophilic polymer is selected from the group consisting of polysaccharides and polyacrylamides, having an average molecular weight of less than 100000.

5. Material according to claim 2, wherein said hydrophilic polymer is selected from the group consisting of polysaccharides and

polyacrylamides, having an average molecular weight of less than 100000.

6. Material according to claim 3, wherein said hydrophilic polymer is selected from the group consisting of polysaccharides and polyacrylamides, having an average molecular weight of less than 100000.

7. Material according to claim 1, wherein said hydrophilic polymer is present in a weight ratio versus gelatin in the range from 1:10 to 1:2.

8. Material according to claim 2, wherein said hydrophilic polymer is present in a weight ratio versus gelatin in the range from 1:10 to 1:2.

9. Material according to claim 3, wherein said hydrophilic polymer is present in a weight ratio versus gelatin in the range from 1:10 to 1:2.

10. Material according to claim 4, wherein said hydrophilic polymer is present in a weight ratio versus gelatin in the range from 1:10 to 1:2.

11. Material according to claim 5, wherein said hydrophilic polymer is present in a weight ratio versus gelatin in the range from 1:10 to 1:2.

12. Material according to claim 6, wherein said hydrophilic polymer is present in a weight ratio versus gelatin in the range from 1:10 to 1:2.

13. Material according to claim 4, wherein said polysaccharide is dextran, having a molecular weight in the range from 1000 to less than 40000.

14. Material according to claim 5, wherein said polysaccharide is dextran, having a molecular weight in the range from 1000 to less than 40000.

15. Material according to claim 6, wherein said polysaccharide is dextran, having a molecular weight in the range from 1000 to less than 40000.

16. Material according to claim 7, wherein said polysaccharide is dextran, having a molecular weight in the range from 1000 to less than 40000.

17. Material according to claim 8, wherein said polysaccharide is dextran, having a molecular weight in the range from 1000 to less than 40000.

18. Material according to claim 9, wherein said polysaccharide is dextran, having a molecular weight in the range from 1000 to less than 40000.

19. Material according to claim 10, wherein said polysaccharide is dextran, having a molecular weight in the range from 1000 to less than 40000.

20. Material according to claim 11, wherein said polysaccharide is dextran, having a molecular weight in the range from 1000 to less than 40000.

21. Material according to claim 12, wherein said polysaccharide is dextran, having a molecular weight in the range from 1000 to less than 40000.

22. Material according to claim 1, wherein said grains are grains or crystals, rich in silver bromide, having an average equivalent volume diameter of at least 0.40 μm.

23. Material according to claim 4, wherein said grains are grains or crystals, rich in silver bromide, having an average equivalent volume diameter of at least 0.40 μm.

24. Material according to claim 7, wherein said grains are grains or crystals, rich in silver bromide, having an average equivalent volume diameter of at least 0.40 μm.

25. Material according to claim 13, wherein said grains are grains or crystals, rich in silver bromide, having an average equivalent volume diameter of at least 0.40 μm.

26. Material according to claim 22, wherein said grains are grains or crystals, rich in silver bromide, having an average equivalent volume diameter of at least 0.40 μm.

27. Material according to claim 22, wherein said grains rich in silver bromide have iodide in an amount of less than 3 mole %, based on silver.

28. Material according to claim 23, wherein said grains rich in silver bromide have iodide in an amount of less than 3 mole %, based on silver.

29. Material according to claim 24, wherein said grains rich in silver bromide have iodide in an amount of less than 3 mole %, based on silver.

30. Material according to claim 25, wherein said grains rich in silver bromide have iodide in an amount of less than 3 mole %, based on silver.

31. Material according to claim 26, wherein said grains rich in silver bromide have iodide in an amount of less than 3 mole %, based on silver.

32. Material according to claim 1, wherein said material is a double-side coated material.

33. Material according to claim 2, wherein said material is a double-side coated material.

34. Material according to claim 3, wherein said material is a double-side coated material.

35. Material according to claim 4, wherein said material is a double-side coated material.

36. Material according to claim 7, wherein said material is a double-side coated material.

37. Material according to claim 13, wherein said material is a double-side coated material.

38. Material according to claim 22, wherein said material is a double-side coated material.

39. Material according to claim 27, wherein said material is a double-side coated material.

40. Method of processing a material according to claim 1, wherein said material, after having been exposed to X-rays having an energy in the range from 10 keV to 4 MeV, is processed by the steps of developing, fixing, rinsing and drying, wherein said processing proceeds within a time of less than 5 minutes dry-to-dry.

41. Method of processing a material according to claim 2, wherein said material, after having been exposed to X-rays having an energy in the range from 10 keV to 4 MeV, is processed by the steps of developing, fixing, rinsing and drying, wherein said processing proceeds within a time of less than 5 minutes dry-to-dry.

42. Method of processing a material according to claim 3, wherein said material, after having been exposed to X-rays having an energy in the range from 10 keV to 4 MeV, is processed by the steps of developing, fixing, rinsing and drying, wherein said processing proceeds within a time of less than 5 minutes dry-to-dry.

43. Method of processing a material according to claim 4, wherein said material, after having been exposed to X-rays having an energy in the range from 10 keV to 4 MeV, is processed by the steps of developing, fixing, rinsing and drying, wherein said processing proceeds within a time of less than 5 minutes dry-to-dry.

44. Method of processing a material according to claim 7, wherein said material, after having been exposed to X-rays having an energy in the range from 10 keV to 4 MeV, is processed by the steps of developing, fixing, rinsing and drying, wherein said processing proceeds within a time of less than 5 minutes dry-to-dry.

45. Method of processing a material according to claim 13, wherein said material, after having been exposed to X-rays having an energy in the range from 10 keV to 4 MeV, is processed by the steps of developing, fixing, rinsing and drying, wherein said processing proceeds within a time of less than 5 minutes dry-to-dry.

46. Method of processing a material according to claim 22, wherein said material, after having been exposed to X-rays having an energy in the range from 10 keV to 4 MeV, is processed by the steps of developing, fixing, rinsing and drying, wherein said processing proceeds within a time of less than 5 minutes dry-to-dry.

47. Method of processing a material according to claim 27, wherein said material, after having been exposed to X-rays having an energy in the range from 10 keV to 4 MeV, is processed by the steps of developing, fixing, rinsing and drying, wherein said processing proceeds within a time of less than 5 minutes dry-to-dry.

48. Method of processing a material according to claim 32, wherein said material, after having been exposed to X-rays having an energy in the range from 10 keV to 4 MeV, is processed by the steps of developing, fixing, rinsing and drying, wherein said processing proceeds within a time of less than 5 minutes dry-to-dry.